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CONTENTS

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE VARGAS ADMINISTRATION ..... Page 1
MANIOC ..... Page 3
MAGNESITE ..... Page 4
HYDROELECTRIC WEALTH OF BRAZIL ..... Page 5
BITUMINOUS SCHISTS ..... Page 5
CASTOR OIL AND SEEDS ..... Page 6
BRAZILIAN EXPORTS FROM 1941 TO 1943 ..... Page 6
BRAZIL'S POPULATION ..... Page 7
TRADE OPPORTUNITIES FROM BRAZIL ..... Page 7

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE VARGAS ADMINISTRATION

A short history of the administration of President Getulio Vargas was published by the Brazilian press in order to emphasize how the Brazilian president solved many administrative problems. The following is a resumé of the impetus given by President Vargas to Brazilian progress.

In the Ministry of Transportation and Public Works:- Electrification of the Estrada de Ferro Central do Brazil (Central Railroad of Brazil) as far as the city of Belém in the State of Rio de Janeiro; construction of 200 kilometers of the Brazil-Bolivia railway; construction of 5,000 kilometers of highways in the Northeast; creation of the inter-State radio-telephone; construction of 15 national ports; drainage and sanitation of the Baixada Fluminense (State of Rio de Janeiro) which comprises an area of 10,000 square kilometers of swamp lands; installation of an irrigation system, on a grand scale, in the dry area of the Northeast; construction of the National Motor Factory.

In the Ministry of Finance:- An economic readjustment which prevented the bankruptcy of Brazilian agriculture, mainly the coffee industry; two agreements on foreign debts, which reduced considerably the annual remittances for the payment of interest and amortization; a third agreement for final settlement with owners of Brazilian bonds, thus strengthening Brazilian credit abroad; amending of financial legislation, principally those laws which referred to excise and income taxes; the successful floating of a war loan; creation of taxes on excess profits; creation of a reserve fund for re-equipping industry and transportation systems; initiating a monetary reform with the creation of the "Cruzeiro" which now possesses a solid guarantee in gold; amending banking legislation by creating and developing a department of the Bank of Brazil for banking inspection, and by expanding the department of rediscounts; making agreements with the United States, which made possible the re-arming of the Army, Navy and Air Force; re-opening the Iron Mines of Itabira, and immediately exporting the mineral to the United States and to England; re-establishment of the rubber industry; subsequent agreements assuring markets for Brazilian vegetable oils, cocoa, rice, minerals and other products; creation of the Department of Agricultural and Industrial Credit, in the Bank of Brazil; government-financing of basic industries, essential to national defense.

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In the Ministry of Agriculture:- Creation of three great national parks for the preservation of flora and fauna, and to encourage the visits of tourists; initiation of the gasogênio campaign; starting a government program to increase the production of wheat, by distributing grain to the farmer for planting, and giving him technical assistance through government experimental stations; the building of the school of agricultural research (Rural University), 47 kilometers from Rio de Janeiro, on the Rio-São Paulo highway; creation of the Northern Agronomic Institute in the Amazon region; beginning the colonization of the interior, by creating several agricultural settlements, and the first agro-industrial center on the banks of the São Francisco river; raising of the budget, from 85,000,000 Cruzeiros in 1931, to 236,000,000 Cruzeiros in 1944, in addition to 80,000,000 Cruzeiros for the Special Works Plan; improvement of cooperative societies in the country, where there are now 2,000 such institutions, as compared with 172 for the year 1930; organization of the fishing-industry, by setting up several fish markets, and by establishing a clinic for the fishermen in Rio de Janeiro.

In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:- Cultural agreements were signed with Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Panama, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay; agreements were made with Bolivia and Paraguay to promote communications of these countries, by giving them access to ports on the Atlantic coast; trade and maritime agreements were made with the principal American countries; others with the United States, regarding Brazilian products, such as: babaçú, castor, timbó, rice, burlap, cotton linters, ipecac, Brazil nuts, hides and skins, cocoa and coffee; agreements were also made relating to the improvement of production of the basic and strategic materials, such as: rubber, rock crystal, mica, tungsten, cobalt and nickel; agreements were signed regarding the purchase of gold; others to increase the production of foodstuffs in Brazil; others for the improvement of health and sanitation in Brazil; agreements were also made concerning the mutual supply of defense materials and the reciprocal exchange of material and information essential to the nation's defense.

In the Ministry of Education and Health:- Creation of this Ministry; improvement of the educational system by increasing considerably the number of schools (there were 30,000 schools in 1932, and 50,000 in 1942 with 4,000,000 registered students); initiation of the technical-professional education in the country; creation of the National Child Welfare Department, which spent more than 10,000,000 Cruzeiros from 1939 to 1941 in building, throughout the country, children's hospitals, nurseries, maternity centers, and the like; organization of a National Department of Health which supervises an intense campaign against malaria, plagues, tuberculosis, leprosy and yellow fever, by the construction of specialized establishments.

In the Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs:- President Vargas abolished inter-State and inter-municipal taxes; consolidated the Penal Code; re-organized the military police, which were incorporated in the Army Reserve; regulated religious marriages for legal purposes; regulated Brazilian citizenship laws; created the Agricultural Penitentiary of the Federal District; organized the Federal Civil Service (all Ministries included); organized the Federal District Law Courts; created the Civil Defense Volunteer Service; created the Federal territories of Amapá, Rio Branco, Guaporé, Ponta Porã, Iguassú and Fernando Noronha; created the Federal Department of Public Safety.

In the Ministry of Aeronautics:- Creation of this Ministry; Construction of the Factory for the Manufacture of training-planes; creation of the Brazilian Air Force.

In the Ministry of Labor:- The present administration created this Ministry, then instituted the Brazilian social legislation and social insurance which today takes care of more than 8,000,000 people, through the Institutes and Pension and Retirement Funds; inaugurated the building of villages and communities for homes for the workmen throughout the country; consolidated laws to protect the worker, which insure, among other things, a permanent job to a person who has been in the employment of one firm for ten years or longer; made effective laws regarding maximum working hours per day, extending support of the unions to the laborers; instituted sanitary working conditions, and accident insurance; built the technological institute for scientific and mechanical research; created laws governing minimum salaries, and provided workmen's compensation; instituted lunch-rooms for employees, where good nutritious food is served on a non-profit basis; established the Brazilian Government Trade Bureaus in foreign countries, for the furtherance of trade, social and cultural relations; gave assistance to the workers in the Amazon region.

In the Ministry of War:- President Vargas created the Mechanized-Motor School and an Anti-Aircraft Service; constructed the Military School of Rezende (compared to West Point in the United States); built the gunpowder factory which was named "President Vargas" and the Military Arsenal, named "General Camara"; inaugurated factories for production of transmission materials, gas masks, vehicles, gun-parts, sabers and munitions; constructed six large Military Hospitals; erected two new buildings for the administration of the Ministry of War in Rio; created the Tenth Military Division; made large purchases of war supplies.

In the Navy Ministry:- The Vargas administration equipped the Navy Arsenal at Ilha das Cobras (near Rio de Janeiro); remodeled the Arsenal at Ladário and constructed a dike there; built the naval base of Natal and the re-fuelling bases at Matoso and Ilha Rita; established Navy Commands in Belém, Recife and Salvador, improving the installations of these three ports; erected the Navy Academy at Vilegaignon Island (Rio); built three torpedo-boats, six mine-sweepers and one submarine-chaser at Ilha das Cobras Shipyards; built five corvettes and one submarine-chaser at the Ilha do Viana Shipyards; acquired sixteen submarine-chasers, three submarines and two tankers for the Brazilian fleet.

M A N I O C

Manioc is one of the best known of all Brazilian products. It is a native plant, with nutritive roots. Before the discovery of America, this plant was already the main food for the natives, and the first colonizers accepted its use immediately, thus increasing its development.

There are many different types of Manioc in Brazil, which may be divided into two main groups: Sweet Manioc - called "Mandioca Mansa" or "Dôce", also known as "Macacheiras" or "Aipim"; and Wild Manioc - "Mandioca Brava" or "Amarga".

Due to a small percentage of prussic acid in its roots, the Wild Manioc is poisonous and is not safe as food until it has been dried, toasted, or turned into flour. The Sweet Manioc, on the other hand, is not poisonous and may be used raw or just boiled.

Until 1938, Manioc was used in Brazil mainly for the manufacture of flour, as food for animals, and for the extraction of starch. In that year, the production of roots reached 5,000,000 tons, most of which was used for domestic consumption.

Cultivation of this plant in Brazil is more or less generalized, but there are States with a higher production than others, as, for example the State of Rio Grande do Sul, which took the lead from 1929 to 1934. From 1934 on, the leadership in manioc flour production

went to Pernambuco, and to Minas Gerais and Baía, which became the largest producers of roots.

In 1938 the Brazilian government signed a decree-law establishing the "mixed bread", specifying that 30% of Brazilian flour should be mixed with 70% of wheat or foreign flour; and this is how the industry of manioc waste was started.

The Brazilian-Argentine Convention, however, established the decrease of, and eventual elimination of this "mixed bread" in 1943, so that other industries in Brazil were forced to use raw manioc, in order to maintain the balance between production and consumption.

Brazil is now considering the production of manioc starch on a large scale, in order to supply the North-American market, which consumes about 150,000 tons of this product per year. The actual price of manioc starch is of 1,50 Cruzeiros per kilogram, and this would give Brazil a yearly income of 225,000,000 Cruzeiros per year.

Brazil has already a few starch factories producing over ten tons a day, and distributed as follows:

States	N. of Factories	Capacity Tons Per Day
São Paulo	8	130
State of Rio de Janeiro	1	40
Santa Catarina	2	20
Baía	1	20
Rio Grande do Sul	1	20

Manioc is an important raw material, widely used in the manufacturing of alcohol, tapioca, fine powders, etc. The industrial production of manioc in Brazil is estimated at 600,000,000 Cruzeiros, a figure which can be doubled with the development of the starch and motor-alcohol production. The average production of common or dry flour is estimated at 1,000,000 tons with a value of 500,000,000 Cruzeiros; the average production of waste flour is estimated at 177,000 tons, worth 120,000,000 Cruzeiros.

If we consider that this is a plant which grows easily and abundantly in every climate and region of Brazil, we can realize the importance of such cultivations, and the prospect of all their future possibilities.

The average price of one hectare (2.471 acres) of land for the cultivation of manioc, is estimated at less than 500 Cruzeiros. One hectare yields between 25 and 30 tons of roots. The price of roots varies from 80 to 100 Cruzeiros per kilogram.

From 30 tons of roots, the farmer can obtain the following:

6,000 kilograms of tapioca, at Cr$1,00 per kilo, totalling Cr$6.000,00
8,000 kilograms of manioc waste, at Cr$0,70 per ton, totalling Cr$5.000
180 bags of dry flour, at Cr$30,00 per bag, totalling Cr$5.400,00.

Several experimental department of the Ministry of Agriculture are now active in the development of manioc cultivation. The manioc starch and waste industries will gradually develop a standardized product to meet with the approval of the most exacting and best organized markets.

MAGNESITE

Due to recent research, possibilities were found for the increased development of important magnesite deposits which were discovered in the Northeastern part of Brazil.

Brazilian experts declare these deposits to be of excellent quality. In order to facilitate the transportation of this mineral, however, we still must improve the communication system in Ceará, and complete the building of the docks at the port in Fortaleza.

HYDROELECTRIC WEALTH OF BRAZIL

Electric energy, according to the unanimous opinion of experts, is vitally important to the progress of manufacturing. According to the 'Statistical Year Book', Brazil occupies fourth place among countries having the greatest hydroelectric power. The following table shows their comparative standing:

Russia	50,000,000 KW.
United States	25,045,000 KW.
Canada	19,000,000 KW.
Brazil	14,366,000 KW.

These are the States in Brazil possessing the greatest hydroelectric power:

Minas Gerais .....5,828,000 KW	...	29% of total
São Paulo .....2,602,000 KW	...	13.35% of total
Paraná .....2,590,000 KW	...	13.28% of total
Mato Grosso .....2,202,000 KW	...	11.28% of total
Pará .....1,875,000 KW	...	9.60% of total.

BITUMINOUS SCHISTS

These are fossil fuel schists, with a very strong odor of oil, which yield powerful gas when distilled. Many of these schists are being studied and developed in Brazil; there are mines in Maraú, State of Baía, where one ton of the "Marauita" mineral yields about 350 kilograms of oil.

In 1940 the Laboratory of Mineral Production considered the possibility of producing gas from this mineral, in order to supply the needs of cities like Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. The results of these surveys proved that the mineral from Maraú produces 70 to 100% more gas than the bituminous coal from other countries.

According to experiments recently made, 1,000 kilograms of "Marauita" correspond to 1,700 kilograms of bituminous coal.

The reserves of this mineral fuel in the Maraú zone have been estimated at one million tons.

These schists are also found in deposits located in other States, such as Amazonas, Ceará, Maranhão, Minas Gerais, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina. The most important mines, however, are to be found in the State of Alagôas.

It is believed that the existence of such deposits in Brazil will cooperate, to a great extent, in helping solve the fuel problem in our country.

CORK SUBSTITUTE

Due to the importance and scarcity of cork, Mr. J. G. Kullmann, of the Ministry of Agriculture's Forestry Department, has been doing research work, in an effort to find something to take the place of this product.

His efforts have been rewarded by the discovery of a substitute of equal lightness and same quality for sealing. This substitute is obtained from the leaf stalk of the Buritî and Miritî palm-trees, which grow abundantly in North and Northeastern Brazil. It is estimated that these trees are so plentiful that they will produce enough leaf stalk to manufacture cork substitute in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of the entire continent.

The National Department of Industrial Property (similar to the U. S. Patent Office) has granted a patent to Mr. Kullmann for the manufacture of this product. The following is the estimated annual con-

sumption of cork stoppers in Brazil:

300,000,000	Beer Stoppers
60,000,000	Carbonated Water Stoppers
90,000,000	Mineral Water Stoppers
100,000,000	Miscellaneous Beverage Stoppers
550,000,000	Total.

CASTOR OIL AND SEEDS

Brazil's exports of castor oil for the year 1943 are estimated at 12,692 tons, valued at 46,836,000 Cruzeiros. In comparison with the 1942 exports of this product (2,587 tons), there has been an increase of 10,042 tons, i. e. of almost four times.

Castor seed exports during 1943 reached 155,685 tons, valued at Cr$207,926,000, showing an increase of more than 43,000 tons over the total for the preceding year.

BRAZILIAN EXPORTS FROM 1941 TO 1943

During the year 1943, Brazilian exports of manufactured goods averaged 20% of the total value of her exports; for 1941, they represented only 5.5% of the total value.

Five industries benefited from the increase in exports of manufactured products. They are: textiles, rubber articles, chemical and pharmaceutical products, metallurgy, china and glassware.

In 1943 the value of textiles exported amounted to 1,292,658,000 Cruzeiros, which was more than five times the value of 1941. Cotton goods were one of the principal textiles sold, in that they were valued at 1,200,006 Cruzeiros. Other types of textiles exported were as follows:

Rayon	14,000,000 Cruzeiros
Woolen	25,000,000 Cruzeiros
Silk	5,000,000 Cruzeiros
Textiles Made of Other fibers, such as Linen, Caroá, and the like	48,058,000 Cruzeiros

Among Brazilian rubber articles exported, tires and tubes have first place. Before the war, Brazil was a large importer of these items, but since 1941, she has manufactured quantities which were sufficient to supply her own needs, with enough left over to export to other countries. The following shows the increase in the value of rubber articles exported for the above-mentioned period:

Tires and Tubes	1941	Cr$ 826,000
Tires and Tubes	1942	Cr$54,465,000
Tires and Tubes	1943	Cr$186,994,000

Other rubber articles exported during 1943 were valued at ... 37,978 Cruzeiros, and the total for all rubber articles exported reached 224,972,000 Cruzeiros.

Due to the war and sources of supply being cut off, Brazil, who heretofore had been a large importer of chemicals and pharmaceuticals, began to develop her own industry. Production of these items has increased to the extent that Brazil's exports for the 1941-43 period were as follows:

1941	32,000,000 Cruzeiros
1942	45,098,000 Cruzeiros
1943	45,250,000 Cruzeiros

Brazilian exports of manufactured iron and steel products were valued at 11,473,000 Cruzeiros in 1941; in 1942, they were twice this amount, and in 1943, values reached 30,560,000 Cruzeiros.

The china and glassware industry in Brazil has developed rapidly since 1941, improving in quality as well as in quantity. Our exports for 1943 were valued at 12,213,000 Cruzeiros, which was twice the amount for the year 1941.

BRAZIL'S POPULATION

Mr. João Jockmann published an article in the "Brazilian Magazine of Statistics" showing the development of the Brazilian population indexes. The following is the chart obtained from the 1942 census, attributing the value of 100 to the figures for the year 1872:

North	393
Northeast	316
East	309
South	625
Center	343
Average for the whole country ..	410

An extraordinary development is shown in the Southern zone, to where 80% of the whole immigration was directed and settled. The Northern region shows an average development; the Eastern and Northeastern sections show a smaller one.

The absolute increase in the country's population between the years 1884 and 1939 was of 29,000,000, and of this total, 15% is the estimated percentage for immigrants.

Demographic density in the Southern zone of Brazil was estimated at 3 inhabitants per square kilometer in 1872, compared to 19 inhabitants per square kilometer in 1940.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Brazilian Government Trade Bureau has received the following inquiries from business-men in Brazil, who desire to export or import the products listed below. We suggest that the parties interested write directly to these firms, via airmail, as well as to this Office, at 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

The Following Firms Wish to Export to the United States:

TANNED PIG AND LAMB SKINS (FINEST QUALITY) FOR THE MANUFACTURING OF GLOVES, BAGS AND BELTS - Feddersen & Cia., Caixa Postal 197, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

CUT AND UNCUT SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES - Lapidação Ebnezer, Edificio Martinelli, Rua São Bento, 405, São Paulo, Brazil.

COTTON WASTE (DIFFERENT KINDS) - Haroldo Corrêa Cavalcanti, Caixa Postal 85, São Luiz, Maranhão, Brazil.

SHELLAC, PAINTS IN GENERAL; NAIL-POLISH; SCOURING SOAP - Natercio Maia, Edificio Esial, salas 9/10, Campina Grande, Paraíba, Brazil.

CARNAÚBA WAX; CASTOR SEEDS; GOAT AND LAMB SKINS; STRETCHED AND DRIED COWHIDE - Borges & Cia., Caixa Postal 197, Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil.

(over)

The Following Concerns Wish To Import From the United States:

ICE-BOXES, RADIOS, ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES; NOVELTY GIFTS (CIGARETTE CASES, COMPACTS, COSTUME JEWELRY ETC.) - Natercio Maia, Edificio Esial, salas 9/10, Campina Grande Paraíba, Brazil.

MACHINERY FOR THE MANUFACTURING AND FINISHING OF COTTON NET AND MESH TEXTILES - Luiz Todeschini, Avenida Otávio Rocha 73, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. (Wishes Catalogues, Prices, General Description and Daily Capacity of Machinery)

MACHINERY FOR THE LUMBER INDUSTRY, ESPECIALLY FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PLYWOOD AND LAMINATED WOOD - Salomão Guelman, Caixa Postal 19, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil.

LINEN YARNS FOR THE MANUFACTURING OF LINEN TEXTILES - Rafael A. Pereira dos Santos, Largo do Tesouro, 16, São Paulo, Brazil.

TYPEWRITERS; ADDING AND CALCULATING MACHINES; RADIO TUBES OF ALL TYPES - Importadora Tecnica Comercial, Rua dos Andradas 712, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

SANITARY FIXTURES; DOOR KNOBS, HANDLES, LOCKS; WATER TAPS, SHOWERS, VALVES AND THE LIKE; CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS - Empreza Canalizações Agua, Gaz Esgoto Ltda., Rua Mexico, 168, sala 906, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The following Brazilian firm wishes a representative in the United States for the SALE OF SASSAFRAS OIL. Offers between 10 and 20 tons per month:- Ewaldo K. Muller, Rua 15 de Novembro 1307, Blumenau, Santa Catarina, Brazil.

The following concern is interested in representing American Exporters and Manufacturers of any line of product for the North and Northeastern States of Brazil: Perfumaria e Livraria Brasil, Rua Cardoso Vieira 61, Campina Grande, Paraíba, Brazil.

The following organization desires to represent American Manufacturers or Exporters of: HARDWARE, CHEMICALS AND WORKSHOP MACHINERY - Sociedade Continental Ltda., Rua do Rosário, 77, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The following firm wishes to represent American MANUFACTURERS (NOT EXPORTERS) of: HAMMERS, SAWS, HARDWARE IN GENERAL; METAL SCISSORS, WRENCHES, ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, KITCHEN UTENSILS; TABLE AND CARVING-KNIVES - Leo Zupnik, Caixa Postal 15, Agencia Copacabana, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The following firm is interested in representing, in the Northeast of Brazil, American Manufacturers or Distributors of CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND DRUGS IN GENERAL. Correspondence in English - Paulo Carneiro da Cunha, Caixa Postal 23, Terezina, Piauí, Brazil.

Warehouse Company in Brazil offers to receive American merchandise for deposit; to clear goods at Santos customs and to transport same by railroad to São Paulo; to sell the products according to instructions of exporters, and to take care of all further details, at rates specified on list, available at this Office for inspection of the parties interested:

Cia. Auxiliar de Armazens Gerais
Rua São Bento, 480
São Paulo, Brazil.